The diseño and land grant papers of Rancho PETALUMA are lost. This Land Case copy of the Jasper O'Farrell survey of 1848 is the earliest known map of the land grant. Towards the left are fields where the Petaluma State Historic Park now is on Adobe Creek and Adobe Road. To the left on Petaluma Creek is the site of the City of PETALUMA which in 1852 is not yet indicated.

A road from San Rafael is shown and an unnamed trail along Petaluma Creek The Lake [Volay] is now dry. Many Indian artifacts have been found there.

On the right is the Embarcadero on Sonoma Creek and the City of Sonoma. Rancho Agua Caliente is at the upper right.

The peak near Rancho Cotati is Sonoma Mtn.

The photostat of the survey is from Land Case 321 ND on file in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

Roger Rehm

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EXPLANATION of the Diseño of Rancho Roblar dela Miseria granted to Juan N. Padilla

Rancho de Juan Vioget - grantee of Blucher — so called because of the grantee's resemblance to Marshal Blucher of the Battle of Waterloo

ojo de Agua - eye of water - springs

Piedras 2 - 1 Plan - dos Piedras above Two Rock Valley

Llano Limpia - clean plain - not overgrown

Camino de Bodega - road from Bodega Bay to Rancho Petaluma

Lomeria - Meacham Hill. Rancho de Castinares: Cotati

Roblar - oaks.

POSA de MISERIA - well of misery

Posa de Cantua - well at or near future site of Petaluma

Camino de San Rafael - road from San Rafael

Estero de Petaluma - Petaluma River

Casa de Juan Miranda - Miranda's log palizada

Loma Alta - May be the hill around which the road goes to Chileno Valley.

Bojorges - the Bojorges family of Laguna de San Antonio

Padilla claims land in 1840 occupied since 1836 by the Bojorgues

Roblar Monte Roblar - area of oaks and wild country between Chileno Valley & Springhill Road.

Linea de Roblar y monte - line of oaks and wild country probably area between purvine and Pepper Roads.

Arroyo - Poso Creek and well - Laguna Lake and Chileno Creek.

Las dos Piedras - Two Rock again.

Lomaria - Hills

I don't know who drew the diseño. Sometimes they were drawn from description without the map maker visiting the site. The U.S. Patent Survey boundaries show considerable adjustment for this rancho.

Roger Rehm 1979

Explanation of — 80-59.1

The diseño of Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio is in The National Archives, Social and Economic Records Division. Record Group 49. Washington, D.C. Expediente 397

Explanation of the diseño

EL TERRENO QUE SOLICITO - the land applied for by the grantee

Laguna de San Antonio - Lake at upper right

Arroyo de San Antonio - San Antonio Creek, the south boundary, top and left.

Camino de San Rafael - Road from San Rafael to Sonoma. across center.

Ojo de Agua - Eye of water - springs

Petaluma - The river was the original east boundary.

W - West - from the compass marking.

Paso del estero de Petaluma - Road past M.G. Vallejo's adobe to Sonoma

Juan Miranda's palizada is left between the creek and river.

The diseño is probably by José de los Santos Berrelleza for the hills are drawn in his style as in No. 9. Cañada de Capay. Yolo Co. in Designs on the Land. 1969. by Robert H. Becker

Boundaries left are from U.S. Govt. Surveys

Roger Rekum 1979

80-59.4

PETALUMA

PETALUMA on the west side of the Petaluma River is on the site of Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio. South of Petaluma and east of Highway 101 across from San Antonio Road is the Miwok site of Gotoqui or Woloki which was occupied in 1832 by Juan Martin as San Patricio a Rancho Nacional for Governor Victoria.

In 1837 Martin moved to Hicks Valley [Miwok Colenqueche and Paculala] and became grantee of Rancho Corte Madera de Novato [Cut of Wood of Novato] In 1838 a smallpox epidemic decimated the Indians of Northern California.

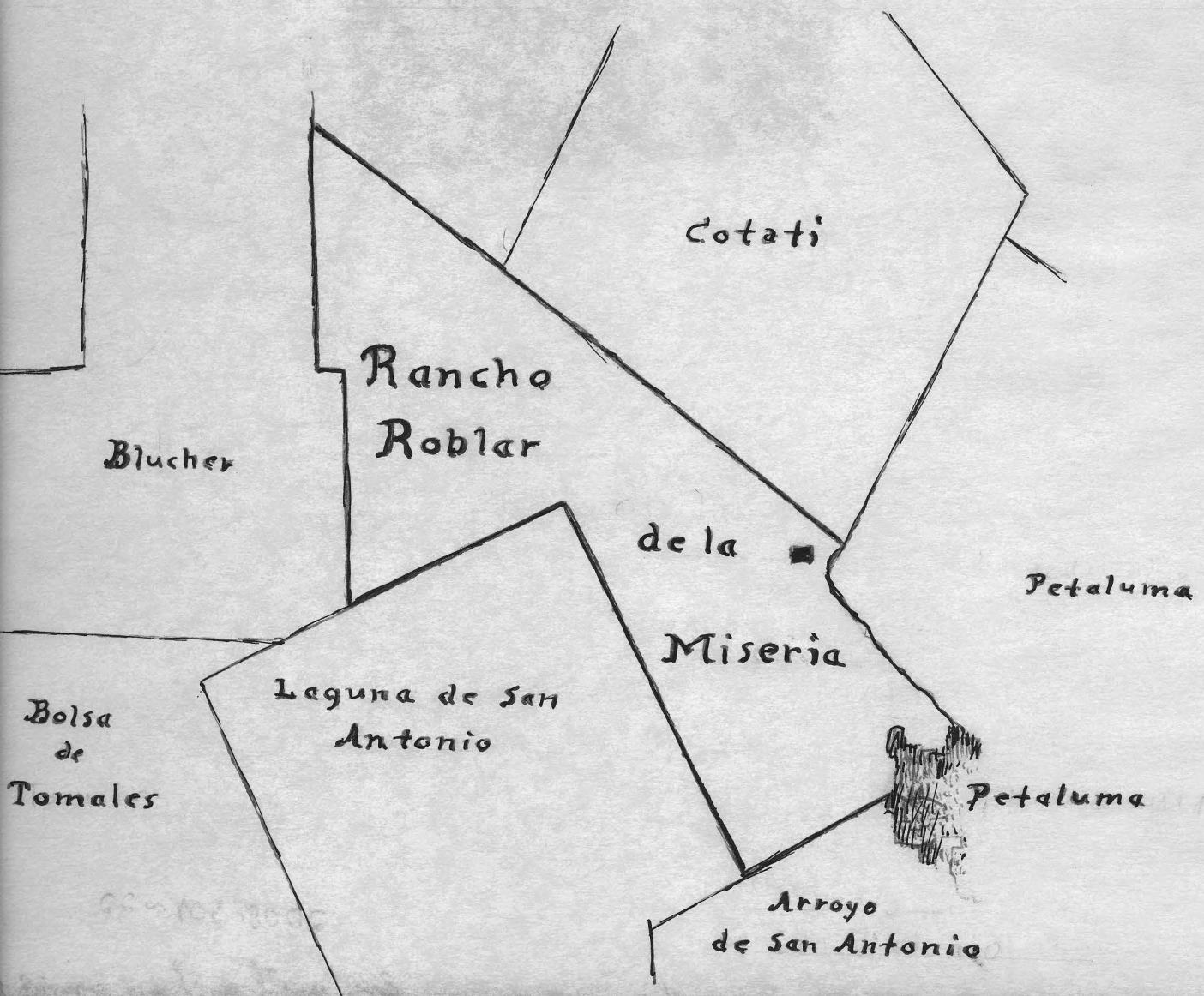
In 1840 the Juan Miranda log palizada was built at the Gotoqui area perhaps 1/4 th. of a mile east of Highway 101 and about 1000 feet north of San Antonio Creek [Miwok Olemochoe] that runs from the site of Laguna de San Antonio [Miwok Ocolom] then through San Antonio Valley [Miwok Solualina] to Petaluma River.

Rancho San Antonio was granted to Antonio Ortega. Miranda's son in law, on Aug. 10. 1840 by Governor Alvarado for 3 leagues. On Oct. 8. 1844 Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio was granted to Juan Miranda by Governor Micheltorena. A dispute about ownership ensued.

Roger Rakun

80-32.4

Petaluma at its north west tip is on the site of Rancho Roblar de la Miseria of 4 leagues granted to Juan Nepomueeno Padilla from Mexico by Governor Pio Pico on Nov. 25. 1845. It was patented to Daniel Wright and others for 16.887.45 acres by the U.S. Govt. Padilla had sold his interest and gone to Los Angeles. His other grant Bolsa de Tomales was not patented. Padilla's log palizada was at or near the south west corner of Meacham Hill ■. Roblar de la Miseria as surveyed and patented had very different boundaries than indicated on the diseño in Expediente 484 in National Archives. Social and Economic Records Division, Record Group 49. Washington D.C.



Roger Rehw
1979

2008-507-22

Exploration of — 80-59.1